REMARKS

Claims 1 - 17 are pending in the present application. No amendment has been

proposed. It is respectfully submitted that this Amendment is fully responsive to the

Office Action dated May 6, 2005.

Information Disclosure Statement (IDS):

It is respectfully submitted that the Examiner failed to consider the IDS filed on

November 12, 2004 by the Applicant. As such, it is requested that the Examiner properly

consider such IDS and provide Applicant with an initialed copy of the accompanied PTO

Form-1449 filed with the IDS on November 12, 2004.

35 U.S.C. 112, First Paragraph Rejection:

Claims 1-17 are rejected under 35 USC 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply

with the enablement requirement. The claims contain subject matter, which was not

described in the specification in such as way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it

pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. This

rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Examiner asserts:

In referring to claim 1, the "step of regenerating the data attribute table and the
retrieval data table" when there is no information between serialized data items. ...
The specification of the instant application gives an example of serialized data
(Fig. 9, element 38) that is to be regenerated as a table. This is to be done with the
control data with consists of "data size 41, method of compression 42, size of the
compressed data 43 and return code 44" (page 23, lines 21-22). It is unclear as to
how the serialized data string would be regenerated, as each data item is (or could

be) a different size. If the control data contains the size of each of the individual data items then the control data would contain the same number of elements as the returned string. This disclosure would not enable any person skilled in the art to make and use the subject matter defined by each of the rejected claims without undue experimentation.

However, it is respectfully submitted that the Examiner is clearly mis-characterizing the features of the present claimed invention.

More specifically, claim 1 was amended in the previous amendment dated November 12, 2004 to recite a transmission data generating step of serializing all items contained in the data attribute table and retrieval data table into a single string without adding additional information between the items.

As the Examiner noted, Fig. 9 of the present application shows an example of the transmission data 38 generated from the data tables shown in Fig. 7 and Fig. 8, which information contained in each item of each row of the data attribute table 36 and the retrieval data table 37 is simply connected into a single string of a text data without any information between added between the items. That is, the transmission data generating step converts a number of data included in the tables into a single string of data.

Then, as shown in Fig. 10 of the present application, the control information adding means 20 adds the control information 39 to the head of a compressed transmission data 40 (S108) and not between the items in the single string.

That is, since size, items and so on of the retrieval data table are different every time the retrieval is made, information on these characteristics must be sent to the client machine in order to regenerate the tables from the transmission data which is sent in the form of the single string. For this reason, the control information in accordance with the characteristic of the transmission data is added to the head of the transmission data. Adding these pieces of control information enables the receiving side to quickly reserve a necessary size of memory area for example, facilitating smooth transmission of the data.

Claim 1 also recites the data table regenerating step of regenerating the data attribute table and the retrieval data table in a memory area on the client side, from the transmission data transmitted.

For example, Fig. 6 shows a processing procedure of received data on the client side. The data sent from the server 3 is received by the data reception-transmission processing means 12 of the client machine 4 (S201). The control information of the received data is read to determine if there is need for decompression (S202). If the data is compressed, the data decompressing means 34 restores the string data 38 shown in Fig. 9 (S203).

Next, the data attribute table 36 and the retrieval data table 37 shown in Fig. 7 and Fig. 8 are separated from the data string 38 and stored in a memory area of the client machine by the data table regenerating means 33 (S204). With the above procedure, the same data as retrieved in the server is formed in the client machine.

In addition, the Examiner considers "It is unclear as to how the serialized data string would be regenerated, as each data item is a different size."

In a relational database, data takes a form of table. A table is made up of a number of rows having the same structure. Each of the rows contains items. The size of data is decided with the number of rows, and the size of each item of the same column being fixed. Since the character strings of each attribute data is limited by SQL, attribute data (table) is regenerated easily from the serialized data string without adding additional information between the items. Therefore, a retrieval data table is regenerated if the attribute of each item is known.

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that one of ordinary skill would be able to make and/or use the subject matter of present claimed invention as described in the present specification as originally filed. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

As to the Merits:

As to the merits of this case, the Examiner maintains the following rejections:

1) claims 1, 6 – 9 and 15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 over Hejlsberg et al. (USP 6,151,602);

2) claims 4 and 5 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over <u>Hejlsberg</u>; and

3) claims 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over <u>Hejlsberg</u>, in view of <u>Cogan et al</u>. (USP 5,406,380).

Each of these rejections is respectfully traversed.

As previously pointed out in the last response filed November 12, 2004, independent claims 1, 7, 10, and 15 recite, inter alia, "a transmission data generating step of serializing all items contained in the data attribute table and retrieval data table into a single string <u>without adding additional information between the items</u>."

In response to applicant's arguments that the cited prior art do <u>not</u> teach or suggest this feature, since <u>Hejlsberg</u> relies on the existence of the intervening descriptors in the data stream (including the inserted row data header information mentioned above) in order to achieve a correct interpretation of the stream data (see e.g. column 21, lines 1 – 4), the Examiner fails to provide any response or argument.

That is, the Examiner fails to provide any rebuttal concerning applicant's position that such teachings in the primary reference to <u>Hejlsberg</u> are directly contrary to the present invention that avoids inserting such additional information between each item, and that the primary reference to <u>Hejlsberg</u> is contrary to the present claimed "serializing all

items contained in the data attribute table and retrieval data table into a single string

without adding additional information between the items."

That is, the feature of this invention is that "serializing all items contained in the

data attribute table and retrieval data table into a single string without adding additional

information between the items."

The data format of Hejlsberg (Hejlsberg Fig. 4) is for a packet data that is divided by the

operation system (TCP/IP).

On the other hand, the data format of the present invention, for example, Fig. 10, is

for application data (data base software) before being divided by the operation system.

In the case of Hejlsberg, a column descriptor is added to each packet data. After a

client receives the data packet, each packet data is rebuilt by the column descriptor first

(Hejlsberg Fig. 4, step 602), and all data records of the data packet are looped (Hejlsberg Fig. 4,

step 605).

On the other hand, in the present invention, attribute information (data attribute

table) is not added to each packet data. Instead, the applicant deals with attribute information

as an independent data table as well as a retrieval data table. And the attribute information and the

retrieval data are unified as serializing data, compressed as one, and divided into a packet after

that, Therefore, attribute information (column descriptor) is not contained in all packets.

That is, in present invention, a retrieval data table is regenerated only by sending the attribute information once. Therefore, the amount of data transmitted decreases extremely.
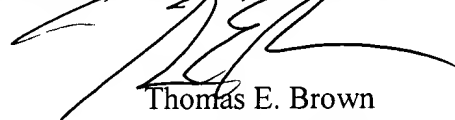
In view of the aforementioned remarks, Applicants submit that that the claims are in condition for allowance. Applicants request such action at an early date.

If the Examiner believes that this application is not now in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to contact Applicants' undersigned attorney to arrange for an interview to expedite the disposition of this case.

If this paper is not timely filed, Applicants respectfully petition for an appropriate extension of time. The fees for such an extension or any other fees that may be due with respect to this paper may be charged to Deposit Account No. 50-2866.

Respectfully submitted,

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